





BUDAPEST	12	35	Cloudy
BURNO	13	31	Partly sunny
CASABLANCA	13	31	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	11	32	Very cloudy
COSTA DEL SOL	12	33	Overcast.
DUBLIN	13	32	Cloudy
DUNDEE	13	35	Very cloudy
EDINBURGH	21	70	Sunny
EL PASO	13	32	Cloudy
GENOVA	13	35	Partly sunny
GRANVILLE	13	35	Cloudy
HAVANA	13	32	Cloudy
LAS PALMAS	26	73	Rain
LISBON	13	32	Cloudy
LONDON	18	68	Very cloudy
MADRID	14	37	Overcast.
MILAN	16	37	Cloudy
MONTREAL	18	64	Foggy
MOSCOW	13	32	Cloudy
MUNICH	10	50	Cloudy
NEW YORK	24	73	Sunny
NORWICH	13	30	Cloudy
OSLO	14	30	Cloudy
PARIS	14	37	Cloudy
PRAGUE	13	32	Partly sunny
ROME	9	45	Cloudy
SARAJEVO	13	32	Overcast
SOFIA	13	34	Rain
STOCKHOLM	13	32	Overcast.
TAVRIS	13	32	Cloudy
TUNIS	28	83	Partly sunny
VENICE	18	64	Partly sunny
VIENNA	13	32	Cloudy
WARSAW	20	50	Rain
WASHINGTON	22	70	Sunny
ZURICH	13	32	Partly sunny

Overseas's readers: U.S., Canada  
 & 1700 GRT. ST. N. W.







## The Polls and the Campaign

Since Sen. McGovern made a successful primary career defying the public-opinion polls, it is not surprising to find him doing the same in the decisive campaign. But others have a different concern over the effect of opinion-sampling practices on the electoral process, particularly when the results are so unanimously lopsided as they have been recently in favor of President Nixon. Do the polls themselves, they ask, influence potential voters? Is it really legitimate to set up what is in effect an unofficial voting system in advance of the actual balloting?

The same question has been asked, in closer races, about the practices of television and other media in extrapolating early voting results and announcing them when the polling places are still open in Western or other late-voting states. And admittedly there is no easy answer. It is quite possible that some voters are affected by an appearance of victory on one side or the other, and prefer to join the crowd.

The pollsters themselves, naturally, deny that this "bandwagon syndrome" is important—and it is probable that they are right. Before modern sampling techniques were introduced, predictions about the results of elections were made on the basis of political savvy, a keen knowledge of how key districts had voted in the past and what their vote might indicate for the future, and the predictions, based on simple arithmetical projections, were often astonishingly accurate.

Moreover, massive opinion surveys were made many years ago, without any perceptible effect upon the final tally. The notorious poll conducted by the Literary Digest

magazine—a poll which had won considerable respect—in 1936 is an example of that. The magazine's bad guess about Franklin D. Roosevelt's chances in that campaign did the Literary Digest far more harm than it helped Alf Landon.

Marketing and opinion studies have reached a high degree of statistical excellence. One may argue (in fact, it has been done) that packaging and marketing a presidential candidate by the use of such techniques is an affront to the political system. But something like it is old in democratic history, and it must be assumed that the opinion poll is here to stay—unless all the polls combine to make some monstrous mistake, beyond the limitations of time and percentage of error that is inherent in modern opinion-testing methodology. After all, the polls state no more than at a given time a particular candidate has certain strengths and weaknesses; he may overcome the weaknesses or enhance the strengths, and in any case a margin of, say, 3 percent, plus or minus, for error could be very important in a close contest.

The present presidential campaign is unusual in the wide margin against Sen. McGovern. He may yet trim it down. But, in pre-polling days, a professional politician might well have come to the same general conclusion as the polls, based on his knowledge of voting groups and how they react to certain issues and personality traits. In fact, that is just what a considerable number of Democratic politicians did when Mr. McGovern was nominated. What the senator has to do in November is to triumph, not over the polls, but over some stark political facts as they emerged long ago.

## Countdown at the UN

The United States is on a collision course with the rest of the world at the newly convened session of the United Nations General Assembly. Unless there is some accommodation on both sides, the results could seriously injure both the world organization and the international standing of the United States.

At issue is the size of the U.S. contribution to the UN budget. Prodded by Congress and leaning on the recommendations of a presidential commission, the Nixon administration is determined to press the assembly for a reduction in the U.S. share of the assessed budget from 31.5 percent to 25 percent. The move is certain to be resisted by other nations, many of whom are already paying more than their fair share of UN costs based on the usual criteria of ability to pay. The commission that recommended the 25 percent ceiling on assessed UN contributions last year stipulated that it should be negotiated "over a period of years," not overnight. Based on the ability-to-pay criteria, the United States should be contributing more than its current assessment—probably in the area of 35 percent. A more reasonable, and realistic target—for both the United Nations and the United States—would be a gradual reduction toward the 25 percent level, beginning with a cutback to 28 percent during the next three-year assessment period which begins in 1974. This goal

should be attainable without undue hardship to others because of increased contributions from anticipated new members and more affluent old members.

There is merit which other members cannot sensibly ignore in the administration's argument that it is unhealthy for the United Nations to be as heavily dependent on the contributions of any one state as is now the case with the United States. Furthermore, it would be unrealistic for other members to discount the very real problem that any administration would have in trying to justify before Congress the current high level of U.S. assessments, especially in view of the diminishing capacity of this country to influence budgetary and other UN decisions under existing voting arrangements.

But these considerations hardly justify the scope and abruptness of Washington's present demand. A more drastic cutback probably could be achieved only through arbitrary action, placing the United States in violation of its charter commitments. Such action would be a severe blow to the shaky morale and financial position of the world organization. It would only accelerate what Hamilton Fish Armstrong, the retiring editor of Foreign Affairs magazine, has warned is the growing isolation of the United States from other nations.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Gen. Amin's Assault on Uganda

Few governments have outlasted themselves so quickly and conclusively as that of Uganda, the former British colony in East Africa. In rapid succession, its leader, Gen. Idi Amin, has expelled thousands of long-resident Asians, both those who kept their old British passports and those who had acquired Ugandan citizenship; lauded Hitler for "burning" six million Jews (earlier he had ousted 700 key Israeli technical advisers); and arrested a number of Americans and other foreigners.

Apparently to exploit the turmoil, a force of Ugandan exiles loyal to Milton Obote, the Uganda president whom Gen. Amin deposed in a coup last year, launched an invasion from neighboring Tanzania. But for the disturbing factor that a sovereign state facilitated the invasion of a neighbor, one could have wished that the Obote forces would triumph. But they apparently have not, or at least not yet. Gen. Amin remains in Kampala, hysterical but still in power.

By the ferocity of his physical and verbal assaults on his citizens both black and Asian in ancestry, and by his willingness to trifle with his country's economic welfare and

political stability, General Amin has established himself as a unique figure in contemporary black Africa. Any earlier tendency to accord him a certain limited understanding for moving against Asians holding British passports who occupied leading roles in the Ugandan economy has had to yield to condemnation for his arbitrary use of power. It is in character that his most prominent supporter has been Libya's President Moamer Qadhafi, who tried to send him five planeloads of soldiers and arms; Sudan, whose territory the planes were overflying without permission, grounded them.

In situations like these, outsiders are prone to reflect on the great inherent difficulties of conquering a colonial heritage and creating a viable new society. In this instance, however, the particular personality of the nation's leader deserves a prominent part of the blame. It is, of course, entirely a matter for Ugandans to determine. And yet, it can hardly escape the notice of any independent, outside bystander that the sooner Gen. Amin departs office, the better off his country is bound to be.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

### In the International Edition

#### Seventy-Five Years Ago

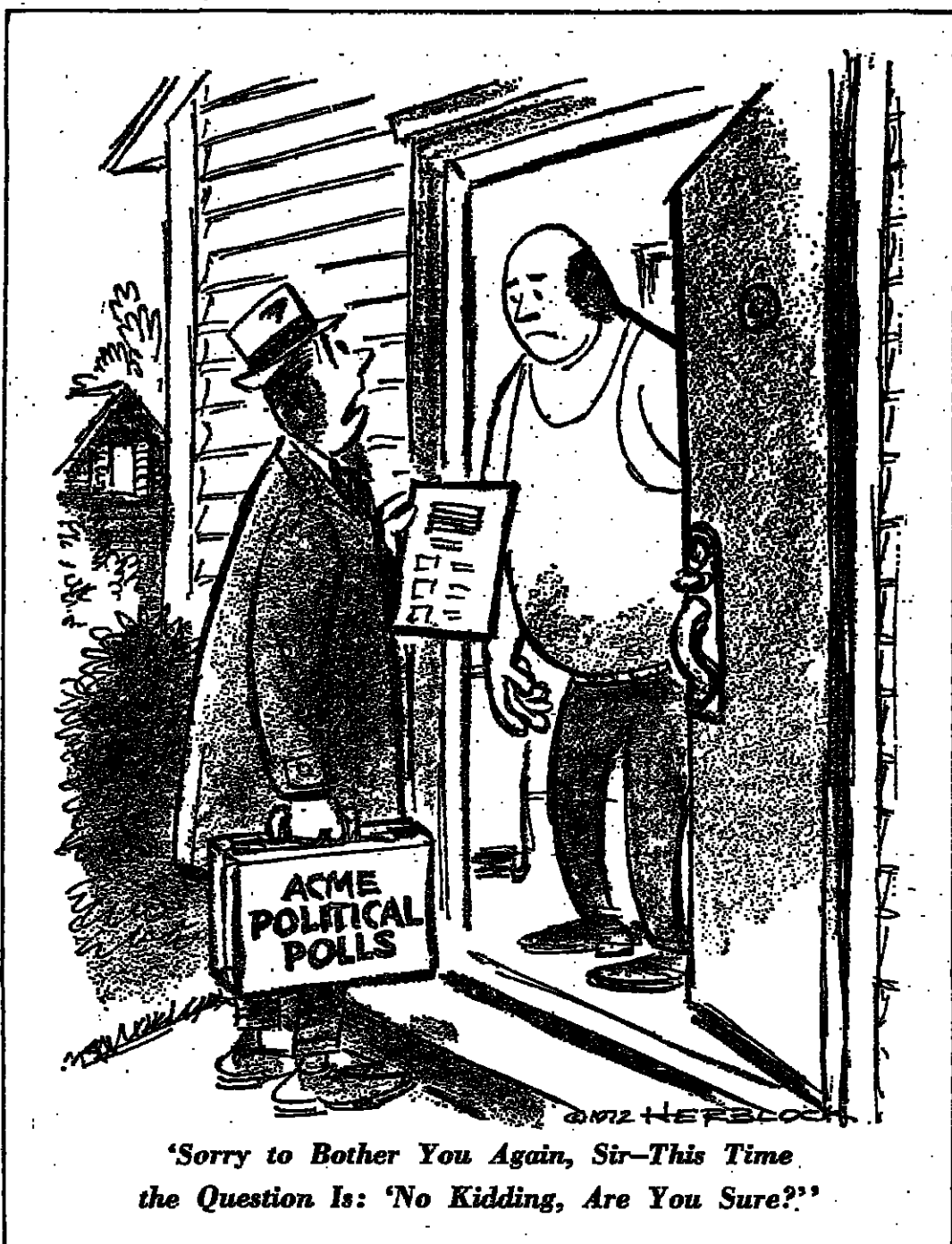
September 26, 1897

BOSTON—Mr. Eddy, the American meteorologist, well-known for his experiment with kites in observing the atmosphere, has invented a "vis-toscope" for enabling a person on the ground to view the country as though he were raised above it. He attaches a mirror to a kite and reflects a picture of the country below on a semi-transparent screen. When the kite is only 150 feet high, the image is very distinctly seen.

#### Fifty Years Ago

September 26, 1922

NEW YORK—Eight run-running vessels are today lying fourteen miles outside the harbor, rolling merrily on the briny, while captains and crews are rocking to and fro with hilarity and putting their thumbs to their noses every time a prohibition agent comes within sight. The movement is due to the recent victory of the British schooner *Oswald*, whose captain expelled a dry agent trying to board his ship.



## The Nixon Morality

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON.—Favoritism was the charge leveled against the administration's treatment of the big grain dealers who profited so handsomely in the recent Russian wheat deal. No one seriously contended that a crime had been committed.

So it figured that President Nixon, following a dubious claim by Vice-President Agnew that an FBI investigation was on, would actually order an investigation by the bureau. For the Federal Bureau of Investigation is sure to discover that no crime was involved.

In the Watergate affair, the deepest suspicion is that the attempted break-in of Democratic headquarters had something to do with former officials of the Nixon administration who have been active in the President's re-election campaign. In particular, attention centered on former Secretary of Commerce Maurice Stans, who is campaign treasurer, and former Attorney General John Mitchell.

### Bizarre

The President was asked about all this in his news conference of Aug. 25. He made what he called a "categorical" statement that "no one in this administration, presently employed, was involved in this very bizarre incident."

At the same news conference Mr. Nixon dealt with charges that the administration might cover up the investigation. As barriers against a whitewash, he

cited "a full field investigation by the FBI" and prosecution by the Justice Department.

But now it comes out that the Justice Department has not pressed those indicted for the break-in on the source of their funds. Mr. Stans, who is a potential source, has issued statements to the press but refused to be questioned. And The Washington Post has developed a story to the effect that Robert Mardian, a former assistant attorney general and leading figure in the re-election campaign, directed the destruction of documents pertinent to the Watergate affair.

Then there is the matter of Gen. John Lavelle, the Air Force officer retired for unauthorized bombing of North Vietnam. The White House has taken the position that it was a one-man operation involving complicated orders were not at the Pentagon, as many of us thought, but at the White House.

As a final case, there was the bitter argument last month about the bombing of North Vietnam and the dike system in the Red River Valley. The serious charge, the charge made explicitly by

UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim, is that the bombing endangered the dike.

But President Nixon chose to make it seem that the issue was whether the bombing of the dike was deliberate. In his press conference of July 27, Mr. Nixon gave an answer which went on for 24 paragraphs without once acknowledging that we were indeed hitting the dike or that the bombing did, as Waldheim truly asserted, endanger the dike system.

### Nixon Ethic

What emerges from all this is the Nixon ethic. In every instance, the President and his men choose to play a part. So does the will to win and the emphasis on being first. But even allowing for all these things, I really don't understand the constant disposition to hedge the truth, to be disingenuous, to con people.

Exactly why this is so baffles me. The President's sense that people are out to get him—him? He kick him around, as he once put it—probably plays a part. So does the will to win and the emphasis on being first. But even allowing for all these things, I really don't understand the constant disposition to hedge the truth, to be disingenuous, to con people.

What I do understand is that the public morality has been debased. There is something dirty about Washington these days, and while I don't suppose Mr. Nixon is entirely to blame, neither do I see how he can be altogether divorced from responsibility.

## Reforming the House

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON—Despite the inevitable focus on the presidential race, there's reason to think the more important phase of the 1972 election may be the contests for the House of Representatives. The House has been changing more rapidly than any other part of the government in the past four years, and the changes in store this year seem likely to dwarf those of the past.

The House is the point-of-entry for the young men and women coming into national politics, and it reflects generational change more quickly than the Senate or the bureaucracy of the executive branch.

We tend to think of congressmen as pompous, portly middle-aged Babbits of complacency. But those that have been arriving in recent years tend to have that "lean and hungry look" that made Caesar so nervous about Cassius, and the House elders have had their fears amply confirmed.

The "new breed" congressmen share the restlessness of the post-Kennedy generation, the men who believed, whatever their party, that John Kennedy was right 10 years ago when he said "a new generation" was coming to power, and who ask now, a decade later, why it has not yet come to pass.

They've expressed their impatience in positive ways, bringing more reform to the House in the past four years than it had seen in half a century. Among other things, they have made the first serious dent in the automatic seniority system, distributed legislative power by limiting the number of committees and subcommittees, and leadership spots a single member could monopolize, and

made House decision-making far more responsible by providing for recorded teller votes.

In recent weeks, it's become clear that the House is due for a membership change this year that exceeds anything seen since 1964. Already, 58 members have announced their retirement, declared for other offices or been defeated in the primaries. At least three more will leave because redistricting has thrown three pairs of incumbents into the same districts in November.

In short, at least one-seventh of the membership of the next House will be brand new—even if no other incumbents are defeated in November. With even a "normal" rate of election defeats, close to one-fourth of the membership could be new.

### 'Old Bulls'

The departing members are the "old bulls," including six committee chairmen and nine ranking Republican members. Their combined service approaches 1,000 years and they have been the mainstays of the "old House."

With their departure, the younger reformers are moving to consolidate the gains they have begun to make in the past four years. Interestingly, in both parties, the thrust of the new proposals under discussion is to strengthen the role of the elected party leaders—the speaker and the majority and minority leaders.

In the past, those elected party leaders have been forced to share power—and often to subordinate themselves—with the powerful committee chairmen and ranking

committee members, who exercised independent authority by virtue of the inexorable workings of seniority.

Now, with those committee elders leaving and their successors' power circumscribed by reforms already achieved inside many committees, the younger members see a chance to shift power to the party caucuses and to the leadership elected in those caucuses.

The changes they are discussing sound technical to outsiders: giving the speaker and minority leader a larger voice in the selection of the Committee on Committees, which assigns other members' legislative duties; specifying that the minority leader, not the ranking minority member of the legislative committee, has the right to offer recommendations; making Rules Committee members agents of each party's leadership. Those are some of them, and they are not headline grabbers.

### Procedures

But in the House, more than most bodies, procedure determines substance, and the reformers know what they are doing in focusing on these procedural changes.

Their purpose is to strengthen the party caucus, in each party, as a major decision-making body, in which all members are equal; and to strengthen the leadership as an agent of the caucus. To the extent they succeed, the prospects of responsible party government in Washington are greatly enhanced, and the turnover in House membership this year gives them a splendid opportunity for success.

### War and Peace Meld

## A Sunday in Hanoi

This is the fourth of a series of articles by the chief Washington correspondent of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, who just returned from two weeks—Sept. 1 to 16—in North Vietnam.

By Richard Dudman  
© 1972, St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

WASHINGTON.—Several times a day the wall of the air raid siren disrupts the normal calm and businesslike atmosphere in Hanoi.

First comes a woman's voice on the loudspeakers mounted throughout the city: "Enemy planes 40 kilometers (25 miles) northeast of the capital." Then: "Sixty kilometers (37 miles) to the northeast."

Then, if the Hanoi area is the target this time and the planes keep coming, the siren howls. Most of the truck and bicycle traffic stops. People gather near bomb shelters.

If the planes are actually seen or heard, or if the bomb explosions sound close, some persons actually go downstairs into the dark, dank group shelters or the small, side-by-side manhole shelters, many of which have a few inches to a foot of rainwater in the bottom.

The loudspeakers become more urgent: "Go inside. Don't hang around the entrances, hurry." On one recent Sunday morning, foreign newsmen and a few Vietnamese gathered at the corner of the hotel to watch the raid. The newsmen wore the steel helmets issued them by the North Vietnamese.

The first explosions were North Vietnamese catapults that sent MIG interceptors into the air to try to drive off the American planes.

A few minutes later came the first F-4 Phantoms, a flight of four silver bombers flashing in the morning sun.

The pounding of artillery mingled with the rattle of machine guns as Hanoi's formidable anti-aircraft defense went into action.

The planes wheeled across the blue sky, dodging the brown puffs of exploding shells. One anti-aircraft crew could be seen firing from the roof of the National Bank building a block from the hotel.

For an American, finding himself under the bombs being dropped by his own country, the sensation was a special one. There was no sign of fear or panic among the people of Hanoi. Instead, there were exclamations of excitement as each new flight of bombers wheeled into sight and new bursts of flak threatened them.

### Nine Killed

The bombs this time were at a distance. The government later reported that the nearest casualties were nine persons killed in a northern suburban district called Dong Anh—the mother, father and four children in one family and three children in another.

After the planes sped off and the all-clear sounded, Hanoi returned to the calm of a Sunday morning that had begun with the tolling of the Roman Catholic cathedral bells for 4:30 and 5:30 a.m. masses.

Three hundred persons had attended the first mass and 500 the second, including many children and young men and women as well as the elderly. Their chanting and singing indicated that they knew the service well. Many parked their bicycles in the side aisles.

After the raid, while the morning was still cool, families strolled in Reminiscence Park, eating ice cream on a stick purchased from a vendor or stopping at a terrace café beside a 7-acre lido for strong, sweet, iced coffee.

Little boys swam and fished in the lake. Looking at them, one of my escorts said with mild disapproval, "It's against the regulations now, but we don't always bother to stop them." Boating has been discontinued for the duration of the war.

A dozen older boys practiced soccer on an expanse of dirt under the trees. School was to start Sept. 11, and many boys and girls had remained in Hanoi for the rest of the summer vacation before going out to their evacuation villages.

Two women used hand shears to trim the grass, saying the cuttings in big baskets for feed for the oxen used to haul much of the freight in Hanoi and the countryside.

Quiet and cleanliness are what strike the visitor first in Hanoi. Saigon has similar French colonial architecture, and its older districts could have the same charm except for the blue fumes and roar of motorbikes, the garbage and waste that litter the streets, and the filth, the sidewalk poverty and the hundreds of beggars and prostitutes.

No prostitutes and only one beggar—an old man seeking alms at the cathedral entrance—were seen in two weeks in Hanoi.

On weekdays, especially on the business streets, things are livelier.

lier. An occasional Chinese, Russian-built jeep or a truck breaks the quiet of usual bicycle traffic. A train streetcar, said to have been in North Vietnam, winds around Redemptorist Lake and the French Embassy.

There is constant truck, cycle and oxcart traffic out of the capital. Camouflaged buses and trains appear every few minutes.

The Paul Doumer Bridge across the Red River in Hanoi, a target of American bombs, was opening only one day in two weeks. The first day repairs were completed and one train had crossed it, then a guided bomb wrecked it again.

Traffic continued to cross the river regularly but more slowly by ferry or by a pontoon bridge that was completed the day left.

### Shops Operate

Shops of all kinds operate, the morning and late afternoon. There are watch repair shops, photographic studios, sport goods stores, toy stores and barber shops as well as the essential food markets, clothing stores, hardware stores and drug stores.

A big downtown department store sells clothing, both custom and ready made, and a variety of other merchandise including toys and vacuum bottles. Cloth is sold both rationed at three times the price, untaxed. A fast-moving line, about 75 persons was at one counter where a clerk sold two hot wooden matches to a customer.

Street vendors sell ice cream, sugar-coated crullers, limeade, lottery tickets, packages of tea, combs made of metal from downed American warplanes, soap, toothbrushes and padlocks.

On many street corners, as well as along the highways, are bicycle repair businesses. They range from a boy with a hand pump and a few tools who will pump up one's tires for 100 (about 1 cent) to a stand with spare parts and a hot-patch vulcanizing device.

Nhan Dan, the Communist party newspaper, goes on sale every morning at 8 a.m. at stands around the city. It sells for just like the latest edition on American street corner on a day when a big story is breaking. The price is 500 a copy.

Still, there are reminders of the war. On a side street, men and women would shed steel to make little black two-man boats, while an escort says in preparation for possible widespread floods. The big intersection at the National Theater is covered with concrete pile sections just cast as liners for the manhole bomb shelters.

Inside the National Bank tellers painstakingly count and recount currency as they exchange some traveler's checks. The transaction takes a half hour, because the serial number of each bill must be recorded, together with the name of the teller who handled it.

"Foreigners often complain about our banking methods," says the North Vietnamese escort. "We call it the handicraft system."

And for some reason a common sight in the city is a feather-duster salesman, with his wares hung on a bamboo pole across his shoulder.

Hanoi is a strange mixture of war and peace.

### Letters

#### U.S. Tolerance

From Lugano, Ray Lipson (Letters, Sept. 13), makes an important point about the "tolerance" of the American government; the freedom enjoyed by its citizens. When he observes that Angela Davis and Jane Fonda are permitted to travel to Moscow and Hanoi, whereas Soviet dissenters are kept on a leash.

He might better have written "relative tolerance, relative freedom," because the State Department has engaged in a good deal of passport-lifting over the years. Still, what he writes is true, and is a basic distinction between the societies.

What fascinates me is Lipson's tone. "These babes, these vipers in the bosom of democracy, flitting about as they please—sounds almost as if Lipson does not approve of the fact that Davis and Fonda are allowed to flit."

Could it be that allowing freedom of movement to left-wingers is carrying this nonsense about the rights of man just a damnable bit too far?

JOHN SKOW.  
Frankfurt.



Seen to Saigon

Arts of 'Spite' Atrocities  
ing From Red-Held Areas

By Holger Jensen  
Sept. 25 (AP).—Forty Quang Ngai Province in a building and with dynamite because considered "unsuitable nation."  
and children watch shot in batches of lowing "people's tales" and Koutum Prov- crime: lack of en- for Hanoi's brand of  
d other atrocity stories of Communist oc- have reinforced expectations of a blood- Communist take over nam, U.S. officials are concerned about what, "spite killing."  
s you pursue the hard- to time, you're going to rooth," said one the investigate atro- have to knock out the to make way for the his respect, the Viet s nasty as ever.  
ulity Verdicts  
ders into it when you gles who has lived in for five years and sid- himself occupying a everyone owns radios [motorcycles]. There'll fore guilty verdicts in s trials.  
with Vietnamese are o be better disciplined, behaved, but they're downright spiteful, too. South expecting to be liberators, are find- mung away. They get shoot up some rice eer spite."  
dal explained that in

on Units  
Against  
Season

Sept. 25 (UPI).—Al- killed more than 150 troops in fighting central coast, field re- today.  
with Vietnamese also ush to clear Highway 1 rainy season—only two ay-cuts off key gov- ysts from resupply, the id.  
transport plane tried to supplies today to one i outport but the winds em behind Communist reports said. But allied enbers were credited ng 35 Communist troops ing out five mortar and -aircraft positions out- amp.  
the action centered in ai Province but battles ed in Quang Tin to the d Binh Dinh to the led military communi-  
alliance Reports  
ilitary sources said that planes, tipped off by e reports, caught North s troops trying to move tillery pieces to high overlooking Quang Tri. he far northern front, es said that the fighter- destroyed at least six of us yesterday and early o others were destroyed in the same sector. londs yesterday limited strikes over North Viet- ly 140, military spokes- . All of the raids were ut in the lower pan- gion and were aimed s and oil pipelines. lie, the U.S. command p reported today that p strength in Vietnam by 400 to 36,100 last

Marine Increase

my cut its force by 200 the Air Force by 300 e strength increased by ding to official figures s of Thursday.  
st Nixon has announce- e will reduce U.S. troop in Vietnam to 27,000 by all increase in Marine s was accounted for by the f replacement personnel e departure of troops e completed their tour ere, a command spokes-  
figures do not include 00,000 U.S. servicemen at bases in Guam and d ships off the Viet- it.

s Release, Expel  
alized American

UE, Sept. 25 (AP).— Iper, 46, a naturalized n who was sentenced to r in a Czech prison for g the regime, was releas- expelled from Czechos- today, a U.S. Embassy said.  
The charges that Gen. Lave- had "willfully disobeyed lawful orders and falsified official documents" were made in a complaint submitted to the Secretary of the Air Force, Robert C. Seamans Jr., by 1st Lt. Delbert R. Terrill Jr., a 24-year-old graduate of the Air Force Academy.  
Demoted, Relieved  
Gen. Lavelle was relieved of his command, demoted from full gen- eral to lieutenant general and retired from the Air Force after investigations showed that he had falsified reports to justify un-



BIRD SHOT—Black-headed gulls whirling over a fisherman on Lake Constance in southern Germany.

Hanoi Premier Repeats Vow  
To Free POWs at End of War

By Peter Arnett  
[Agence France-Presse reported from Hanoi today that the pilots and the peace delegation had gone to Nanning, China, by commercial airliner.  
[Reuters reported from Wash- ington that the French agency's report was given to reporters at the White House by press secre- tary Ron Ziegler. Mr. Ziegler said that he could not confirm or deny the report, Reuters said.]  
U.S. diplomatic and military officials have been waiting for the three POWs at Vietnam, the usual and most logical first stop for planes flying out of North Vietnam. U.S. officials have said that the men are still in the U.S. military, should be received by U.S. officials at the earliest opportunity and should be given thorough medical examinations before continuing their trip home to the United States.  
But the North Vietnamese and the anti-war escort delegation have insisted that the men should be flown home without military escort.

Tilea, 76, Dead;  
'39 Foe of Nazis,  
Romanian Envoy

LONDON, Sept. 25 (AP).—Violet Virgil Tilea, 76, an enemy of Nazi Germany as ambassador in London in 1939, has died here.  
As ambassador, he exceeded instructions from Bucharest and asked for a British gesture of interest in a southeastern Europe threatened by Hitler's expansion. He informed the British govern- ment that Romania was threaten- ed with the same danger that had destroyed Czechoslovakia.  
But, at home, German-Romanian negotiations culminated in the treaty that made Romania an economic satellite of Germany.  
During World War II, Mr. Tilea remained in London in charge of the "free Romania" movement. When liberation brought Com- munist, he stayed here, writing and lecturing and maintaining contact with the anti-Communist Romanian opposition.

Rev. Philip S. Watters Sr.  
BAPTIST TOWN, N.J., Sept. 25 (NYT).—The Rev. Dr. Philip S. Watters sr., 82, a Methodist clergyman and educator, died at his home here yesterday.

Baroness Laura Ricasoli  
SIENA, Italy, Sept. 25 (UPI).—Baroness Laura Ricasoli, 50, a sister of Princess Paola of Liege, is dead, relatives said today. The baroness, born Princess Laura Ruffo di Calabria, died in north- ern Italy yesterday. She had been ill for some time, relatives said.

2 Jailed in N.Y.  
In Bank Swindle

NEW YORK, Sept. 24 (Reu- ters).—Two men, convicted of fraudulently obtaining \$388,000 in advance fees for purported mort- gage loans from Swiss banks and other lenders, were each senten- ced Friday to five years in prison.  
The defendants, Arthur della Rocca, 34, of New York, and William Courtney, 33, of San Jose, Calif., were sentenced by U.S. District Judge Edward Weinfeld, who noted that "each defen- dant is a very knowledgeable operator in the confidence-game field."  
The government prosecutor said that the defendants pretend- ed to be associated with or have control of lending institutions, including Swiss banks, through corporations called Swiss-Ameri- can Discount Corp., Interhandel Overseas Corp., Inverness Over- seas Corp. and Trans-Continental Corp.

Scanty Soviet Grain Crop Suffers Final Blow

By Stephens Broening  
MOSCOW, Sept. 25 (AP).—Bad weather and disorganization are threatening the wheat crop in several key grain-growing areas that were counted on to save the Soviet Union's 1972 harvest from being a disaster.  
A stunted, scorched crop in the traditional wheat producing areas of European Russia has already forced the Soviet Union to buy more than one billion dollars worth of grain from America, Canada and Australia.  
Soviet leaders had hoped that the later-ripening grain in Siberia, the southern Urals and Kazakhstan would offset some of these losses.  
However, Soviet press reports on the harvest in these areas paint a picture of chaos, mis- management and demoralization. In a front-page article today, the Communist party paper, Pravda, told of wet grain lying in the fields of Siberia, with workers hesitating to thresh it, of shortages of driers at grain elevators, of trucks waiting time in line because of poor schedul- ing.  
Siberian wheat was up to 12 days late in ripening, Pravda said, and as soon as the harvest began it started to rain. Wet grain at harvest time means there is a great risk that the grain will spoil no matter how abundant the yield.  
In the virgin lands of Ka- zakhstan, Pravda reported yester- day, wet snow had fallen and the harvesting had to be stopped with 85 percent of the wheat lying in windrows.  
Workers, the paper said, were holding back because the grain was "heavy and wet."  
Top speed, Pravda exhorted, is essential because of the threat of snow.  
The harvest, the Communist party organ said, is lagging be- cause of bad organization. Wet grain was being sent directly to elevators which had no drying facilities. In other cases, wheat was piled up at railroad sidings because less than half as many freight cars as required had been provided.  
Around Chelyabinsk, in the southern Ural, less than one- third of the harvest had been stored. "Complicated weather con- ditions" persisted, the paper re- ported.  
Pravda described chaotic trans- port conditions in the region.  
In the Kuzbass area, only 78 of 300 available trucks were in use and "numerous trucks" had broken down.  
Less than half of the 355 trac- tor-trailers allotted to the Aga- povski region were in use.  
Spare parts outlets are jammed with vehicles. In one case a truck needed in the fields was sent more than 100 kilometers to fetch a single ball bearing.  
Pravda said a fleet of 11.5-ton trucks was unaccountably sent on a 1,200-kilometer errand to pick up lumber when the vehicles were needed to carry grain.  
Summing up conditions in his bailiwick, the agricultural chief of Chelyabinsk said the harvest was characterized by "high tension."

Incidents in West Germany Cited  
U.S. Army Reports Rise in Racial Violence

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25 (AP).—Incidents of racial violence by American servicemen, including mob fights, a stabbing and an alleged gang rape in West Ger- many, increased this summer, ac- cording to Army figures released by Rep. Les Aspin, D., Wis.  
The congressman released an Army summary sheet listing five major racial incidents involving U.S. servicemen in West Germany in July and August. There were 10 in the entire previous year.  
"It is painfully obvious," Rep. Aspin said, "that the Army's program to curb racial conflict is not working."  
The violence began in Ludwig- burg July 2, according to the Army's summary, when white soldiers precipitated a fight in a military club that involved 20 whites and 20 blacks and injured 24 men.  
Lieutenant Struck  
The following night, a Lieuten- ant was hit over the head with a chair as he walked into a mess hall there, the Army report said. It said that three other persons were injured during the two days of violence at Ludwigsburg and 21 soldiers were arrested.  
Another mob fight broke out at Stuttgart on Aug. 12, the Army paper said, when 75 to 100 black soldiers gathered to protest the arrest of a black soldier. Thirteen blacks and 10 German policemen were injured in an ensuing brawl, and 13 blacks were arrested by the German police.  
The report said that a group of 10 to 15 blacks assaulted a white sergeant on Aug. 27 at Bamberg and, shortly afterward, a group of 20 to 30 blacks as- saulted five white soldiers, stab- bing one. The Army said that the group grew and proceeded to the post dispensary where it broke windows and overturned a Volkswagen.  
A white soldier with two Ger- man girls was robbed by 14 black soldiers the same day at Ulm, the Army report said, and the two girls claimed that they had been raped by nine or 10 of the blacks.  
Rep. Aspin said that the racial incidents were not confined to Germany but are occurring world- wide in Korea, Hawaii, Okinawa and the United States.  
He said that there were five

Senate Moves  
On Condemning  
Thieu Crackdown

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25 (AP).—The Senate today adopted a condemnation of what it called repressive acts of the regime of President Nguyen Van Thieu in South Vietnam.  
In adopting an amendment by Sen. Adlai E. Stevenson, D., Ill., the Senate demanded that the United States quit supporting or appearing to support attempts by the South Vietnamese government "to discourage legitimate opposition by abridging the right to vote, freedom of the press, or other individual liberties."  
The amendment to the \$1.5-billion foreign milita- y aid bill was adopted by voice vote with only four Democratic senators and no Republicans on the floor.  
It would require the President to report to Congress next Jan. 1 and semiannually thereafter on what action he has taken as long as the United States supplies military aid to South Vietnam.  
Bangladesh Assembly  
DACCAs, Sept. 25 (AP).—The Bangladesh Constituent Assembly has been summoned to meet Oct. 15 to adopt a constitution for the new nation. The government may then announce an election date.

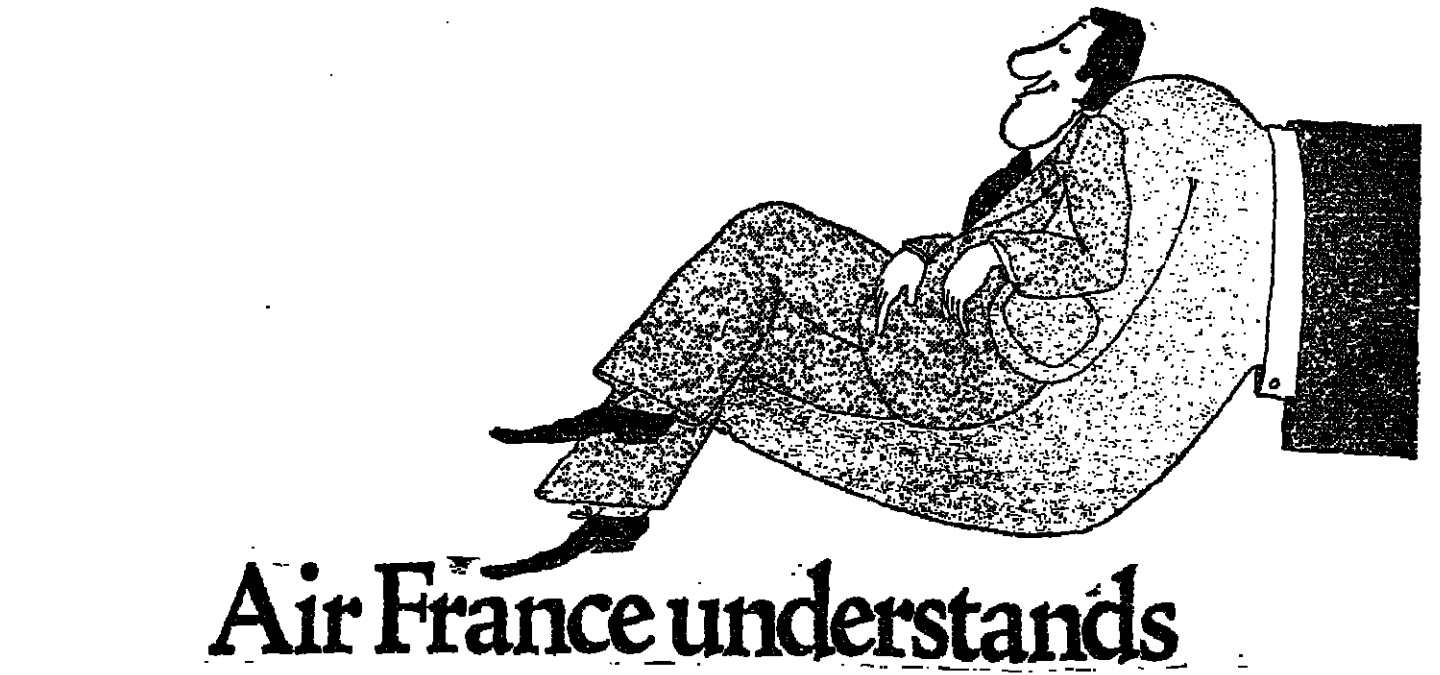
Poland Promises  
Emigration Shift

WARSAW, Sept. 25 (Reuters).—A leading West German Red Cross official concluded four days of talks here today with an assurance that Poland would speed up the emigration of Polish citizens of German descent who want to leave for West Germany.  
Kurt Wagner, secretary-general of the West German Red Cross, received the pledge from his Polish counterpart, Jan Tarasiewicz.  
The Poles said that state of- ficials handling emigration prob- lems would speed up the issuing of exit papers. The emigration issue recently had clouded im- proved relations between the two countries.



When you're up to your ears in work, the last thing you need is another business trip.

What a week! Barely a chance to breathe between one meeting and another. The work piled on your desk is enough for three men.  
And just when you're starting to come out from under you have to interrupt everything to fly half way around the world.  
Obviously Air France can't change all that. But we do understand that a business trip can be the most hectic part of your hectic life. So we do everything we can to make the time spent with us as relaxed and enjoyable as possible.  
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Maybe it can be summed up best by the *savoir-vivre* that knows the value of a smile.



Air France understands







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BUSINESS

INTERNATIONAL  
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FINANCE

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1972

Page 7

# ibas Seen on Verge Rival Bid in Belgium

By Robert Pinsky

PARIS, Sept. 25 (AP-DP).—The Belgian financial community, led by the Banque Paribas, is expected to make a bid for the Cofinimex group, a move that would challenge the dominance of the Cofinimex group in the Belgian market.

It is understood that the group previously had a large block of shares, perhaps as much as 10 percent, in the Cofinimex group.

## is Selling er; Fear valuation

GENEVA, Sept. 25 (Reuters).—Danish foreign exchange reserves were drained of 100 million kroner (about \$100 million) today as Danes sold their kroner for other currencies.

On the krone was fears of a devaluation of the Danish currency in the market in the Oct. 1st.

sources said that most of the krone was sold to the market in the Oct. 1st. The krone was sold to the market in the Oct. 1st.

le forward exchange of foreign currencies ended for about two days and when dealt this afternoon the forward deal was closed, banking sources

ese Want  
r Financing  
in Japan

Sept. 25 (Reuters).—banks will be encouraged to invest in Tokyo in the Eurodollar market.

so said subscribing to bonds with short-term funds could involve Japanese banks will be encouraged to raise the Tokyo market by when they subscribe privately-placed dollar

Tool Orders  
Rise in U.S.

NEW YORK, Sept. 25 (NYT).—The machine tool industry continued to show gains in orders through August, although the dollar value of shipments ran behind year-ago levels.

The monthly statistics released over the weekend by the National Machine Tool Builders' Association placed total new orders for August at \$108.3 million, up 3.7 percent over the July level and 38.3 percent ahead of the \$78.3 million of August 1971.

However, actual shipments for August at \$68.1 million ran 5.9 percent behind the July level but 8.9 percent ahead of the \$62.5 million shipped in August 1971.

The total for the first eight months of the year stood at \$868.3 million, down 7.8 percent from the \$938.3 million of a year ago.

The August total of new orders marked the fourth consecutive month in which it topped the \$100-million level. It helped boost the order backlog from \$689.3 million at the beginning of the year to \$720.8 million at the end of July and finally to \$760.8 million at the end of August. The backlog is considered an important indicator of future capital spending plans for industry.

One Dollar—  
LONDON (AP-DP).—The late of clearing interbank rates for the dollar on the major international exchanges.

Sept. 25, 1972  
Sterling (100 p.p.s.) 2.4235  
Belg. fr. (100) 43.52-55  
Dutch guilder 3.60-31  
Swiss franc 4.75-57  
French franc 6.55-58  
Italian lire 136.50-55  
Spanish peseta 166.64-66  
Portuguese escudo 200.48-50  
Mexican peso 16.64-66  
Argentine peso 47.50-52  
Brazilian cruzeiro 200.48-50  
Chilean peso 80.00-02  
Colombian peso 166.64-66  
Costa Rican colón 100.00-02  
Cuban peso 24.00-02  
Dominican peso 166.64-66  
Ecuadorian sucre 100.00-02  
Guatemalan quetzal 100.00-02  
Honduran lempira 100.00-02  
Nicaraguan córdoba 100.00-02  
Panamanian balboa 100.00-02  
Paraguayan guaraní 100.00-02  
Peruvian sol 100.00-02  
Salvadoran colón 100.00-02  
Uruguayan peso 100.00-02  
Venezuelan bolívar 100.00-02

# Gold Drop Tied to Soviet Comment

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

ZURICH (NYT).—A week ago the price of gold plummeted 8 percent from \$86 to \$78.25 an ounce, a considerable drop for any commodity.

Now the market is back under control, and the Zurich dealers feel a lot better. The price is now around \$83.50 an ounce.

What went wrong had some of the elements of a James Bond thriller, as dealers reconstructed events.

Although it could not be immediately confirmed, the word was that an economist for the Moscow Narodny Bank of London is on the carpet. The Soviet bank is embarrassed because its quarterly economic review caused the avalanche of selling.

The price which would prevail if all South African output were sold is around \$50 per ounce, and this price (corrected for inflation) should, everything being equal, be re-established when and if South Africa resumes a full sales policy, the bank's review said.

The Soviet Union has made no secret of its belief that the price of gold is too low. Its direct interests are involved because gold sales in Zurich are one means that Moscow has of financing purchases of goods from the West, such as the massive quantities of grain it has just contracted to buy.

The higher the gold price the more Moscow earns. When Eduard P. Gostov, president of Wozchod Handelsbank A.G., the Russians' Zurich-based bank, which sells the gold, was asked what he thought of the Moscow Narodny reasoning, he replied, in English: "I think it's nutty."

Against the known Soviet position on the matter, the Moscow Narodny statement had an enormous psychological impact on the market. Said the chief of one gold-dealing department of a major bank: "Buyers saw \$50 an ounce and dumped."

There was one theory in Zurich that because of an internal bureaucratic struggle, Moscow Narodny was trying to undermine the position

of its sister bank, the Wozchod, by driving down the price while the Wozchod was selling.

The Russians used to sell most of their gold in London, but now they use Zurich—taking advantage of Swiss banking secrecy—a development that could have given rise to some jealousy by the Narodny bank.

But this reasoning was too far-fetched for most people, as was the theory that the Russians were testing the market for future sales.

The majority view of the gold specialists appeared to be that the Moscow Narodny analysis was a sheer blunder, a result of inadequate control over the contents of the review in London.

Both the Wozchod and the Narodny are state-owned institutions controlled by the Soviet state bank and the Soviet foreign trade organization. They form part of a network of Soviet banks in the West, their function being to help finance East-West trade.

After a long absence from the gold market, the Russians began selling relatively large quantities of gold in 1971, according to the Bank for International Settlements in Basel.

It placed Russian sales last year at \$100 million, against \$550 million in 1965, the last time the Soviets were in the market in a major way.

Great secrecy shrouds the Russian transactions. Wozchod will not even confirm that it acts in the matter.

As to Moscow Narodny's reference to South Africa, a major supplier of gold, over the last few years, until the end of 1971, South Africa sold all of her newly mined gold.

Now, however, strengthened by favorable trade and balance-of-payments figures, the South Africans are putting newly mined gold into their reserves.

The Brussels-based Kredietbank, working from weekly South African reserve statements, has deduced that between April and June, 1972, about one-third of the production was used to replenish reserves. In July and August there was almost no gold sold on the free market.

It was this sort of information that was apparently in the back of the mind of the Moscow Narodny analyst in predicting the plunge to \$50 if all South African gold were sold to the market.

# Big Oil, Gas Find by Mobil In North Sea

More Testing Needed  
To Assess Value

LONDON, Sept. 25 (AP).—An Anglo-American oil consortium reported yesterday it had found major oil and natural gas deposits under the North Sea 100 miles southeast of the Shetland Islands.

A spokesman for Mobil Oil North Sea said a test well drilled in 384 feet of water had produced a flow rate of up to 3,400 barrels a day of low-sulphur oil.

The British state-owned Gas Council and Amoco Petroleum each have nearly 26 percent in the consortium. Mobil holds 26 percent, Amerasia 18 percent and the rest is held by Texas Eastern.

Major Oil Zone  
The northern sector of the North Sea is becoming one of the world's major oil zones. The biggest deposits found so far have been by British Petroleum, off the eastern Scottish coast, expected to yield 400,000 barrels a day, and the Shell-Esso Brent field 100 miles northeast of the Shetlands with an expected daily yield of 300,000 barrels. Oil experts said the Mobil find would probably match these.

Mobil added that the well flowed at a rate of 3,400 barrels daily on one test and at 2,200 a day on another, with 1,050 cubic feet of gas per barrel of oil on both tests.

Additional testing will be required before the find's full significance can be estimated, Mobil said.

Find Offshore Sumatra  
JAKARTA, Sept. 25 (AP-DP).—Independent Indonesian American Petroleum (IAPCO) has discovered oil offshore southeast Sumatra with production capacity of 2,700 barrels a day, the state-owned Pertamina Oil Corp. announced today. Pertamina said the oil, which has a low sulphur content, was found at a depth of over 5,000 feet.

# Light Selling Drives Big Board Prices Down

NEW YORK, Sept. 25 (NYT).—Prices on the New York Stock Exchange closed sharply lower in slow trading today.

Analysts noted that President Nixon's speech before the International Monetary Fund meeting in Washington apparently did little to bolster the market.

The Dow Jones industrial average reflected the weak performance, moving lower almost throughout the session and losing 7.30 at 936.73. Turnover totaled 10.92 million shares, down from 12.57 million Friday.

Eldon A. Grimm, senior vice-president of Walston & Co., noted that "the lack of interest by investors and institutions in the market in recent weeks continues despite some favorable economic developments." He mentioned the rise in machine tool orders and durable goods orders for August.

Blue-Chips Hit  
The bulk of the decline in the Dow average today reflected a loss of 6 to 10 1/2 in Du Pont, which said its third-quarter earnings "should not be materially different from last year's strong third quarter."

Some of the other losers in the blue-chip category included Sears, Roebuck, which fell 3 1/2 to 107 1/2; 3M Co., 2 to 75 1/2; PepsiCo, 1 5/8 to 76 and American Home Products, 2 3/8 to 105 5/8.

American Telephone dipped 1/4 to 47 3/8. Many of the glamour issues were depressed. Curtiss Wright slumped 3 1/4 to 42, Alaska Interstate was off 2 1/2 to 34, Levitz Furniture fell 1 1/4 to 42 3/8, Gleason Works dropped 2 3/8 to a new 1972 low of 35 1/2 and Dart Industries lost 2 to 49 1/2.

The most actively-traded issue was International Paper, which fell 1/4 to 34 3/4 on a turnover of 452,400 shares.

Amerasia Hess scored a gain of 1 3/4 to 46 3/8. It has an interest in the oil and gas find reported by Mobil Oil, which edged up 3/8 to 65 7/8. Texas Eastern Transmission rose 1 7/8 to 52 3/4.

Pan Am surrendered 3/8 to 11 1/8 among the air carriers following a dismal earnings statement for August.

Ethyl Corp., the subject of some unfavorable press comment, dropped 2 5/8 to 29. Aro Corp., trading ex-dividend, slipped 1 1/4 to 20 3/4. Heavily traded International Paper dropped 1/4 to 34 3/4.

House of Fabrics edged up 1/8 to 8 1/4, reversing a recent weak trend. Some analysts said that recent selling in the stock had been a bit overdone.

Prices eased in light trading on the American Stock Exchange. The index fell 0.07 to 25.89.

Garin Stores fell 1 to 5 1/2 after it omitted the quarterly dividend. Cot International rose 1 to 21 1/2 and Allied Control added 1 3/8 to 13 3/4.

On the bond market, the government sector showed some improvement but corporate prices were moderately lower in quiet trading. The treasury bill market showed some ease, moving one to six basis points lower in yield with three-month bill off six at 4.62-64.

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8000 Munich 1.

German Auto Industry Recovery Seen  
West Germany's automobile industry will not make up this year for the declines, suffered during the first six months, in production, sales, and particularly profit. President of the motor industry association, Johann Heinrich von Brünn, says he is convinced that domestic demand will start expanding again, that exports will pick up in the next few months and that export prices would become competitive again along with the general inflation trend in other countries. But he warns that pressure on profits could force further price increases. Sales in the first half rose 4.4 percent at home and 5.1 percent abroad in money terms, but real growth was virtually nil. Production dropped 5.6 percent as companies cut down their work forces by some 4 percent.

U.S. Firms Plan Small Spending Rise  
Foreign affiliates of U.S. corporations expect their plant and equipment outlays this year to total \$15.4 billion, up 4 percent from last year, the Commerce Department reports. The projection, based on a survey taken in June, is up slightly from the results of a March survey which showed \$15.2 billion in outlays projected. The affiliates expect 1973 spending to rise to \$16.3 billion, up 6 percent from the current 1972 projection. Both projected increases are considerably smaller than the 14 percent rise between 1970 and 1971.

Ralston Bids for U.K. Group  
Ralston Purina of the United States has made a cash bid valued at \$34 million for all the ordinary shares of Golden Egg Group Ltd., a U.K. hotel and restaurant chain. Holders of an aggregate 18.9 percent of Golden Egg's shares have accepted. The offer is 150 pence for each ordinary share.

Transamerica Sees Profits Jump  
Transamerica's 1972 per-share earnings should be "at least 40 percent above the 1971 figure," and 1973 earnings should show a "good" increase from 1972, chairman John R. Beckett reports. The U.S. firm earned \$61.9 million, or 92 cents a share in 1971, after capital gains of \$3.4 million. The per-share figure has been adjusted for a 4 percent stock dividend declared earlier this year. Mr. Beckett notes that revenue of its United Artists subsidiary is at a record level.

Toyota Plans to Increase Capital  
Toyota Motor plans a 20.5 percent increase in its capital to \$1.2 billion yen (about \$166 million) through a 41.7 million-share public offer and three 5 percent free issues. The application dates and issue price of the public offer have not yet been decided. Purchasers of the new shares will not be eligible for the first free issue, but they will qualify for the following two. The three free issues will apply to shareholders of record Nov. 30 this year and May 30 and Nov. 30 next year. Shareholders will receive five new shares for each 100 shares held as of those dates. Proceeds from the public offer are expected to be used to develop safer and more pollution-free autos.

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## New York Stock Exchange Trading

[illegible]

INDUSTRIAL

[illegible]

**Mutual Funds**

[illegible]

	High	Low	Last	Chg
2850 Placer	\$ 47	40%	47	—
1000 Sawrock	106	106	106	—

[illegible]

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New Highs and Lows	International
<p>1. <b>Aluminum</b> (LME) 1.25-1.35</p>	<p>1. <b>Aluminum</b> (LME) 1.25-1.35</p>
<p>2. <b>Copper</b> (LME) 1.10-1.20</p>	<p>2. <b>Copper</b> (LME) 1.10-1.20</p>
<p>3. <b>Gold</b> (COMEX) 1.10-1.20</p>	<p>3. <b>Gold</b> (COMEX) 1.10-1.20</p>
<p>4. <b>Silver</b> (COMEX) 1.10-1.20</p>	<p>4. <b>Silver</b> (COMEX) 1.10-1.20</p>
<p>5. <b>Platinum</b> (COMEX) 1.10-1.20</p>	<p>5. <b>Platinum</b> (COMEX) 1.10-1.20</p>
<p>6. <b>Palladium</b> (COMEX) 1.10-1.20</p>	<p>6. <b>Palladium</b> (COMEX) 1.10-1.20</p>
<p>7. <b>Rhodium</b> (COMEX) 1.10-1.20</p>	<p>7. <b>Rhodium</b> (COMEX) 1.10-1.20</p>
<p>8. <b>Iridium</b> (COMEX) 1.10-1.20</p>	<p>8. <b>Iridium</b> (COMEX) 1.10-1.20</p>
<p>9. <b>Osmium</b> (COMEX) 1.10-1.20</p>	<p>9. <b>Osmium</b> (COMEX) 1.10-1.20</p>
<p>10. <b>Ruthenium</b> (COMEX) 1.10-1.20</p>	<p>10. <b>Ruthenium</b> (COMEX) 1.10-1.20</p>

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Benguel	Hought Mif	Scott Fores							
Brush Well	Ideal Toy	Sealed Pow	(n) New.	(n) Old.					
Buff Forge	III Cent piA	See train Lin							
Forge	III Cent pf	Sou. Pac							

[illegible]

**European Gold Markets**

	Op.	Cl.	N.C.
London .....	53.26	61.50	-4.40
Zurich .....	64.29	68.60	-4.40
Paris (12.5 francs)	53.79	63.49	-0.92

U.S. dollars per ounce.

**Eurodollars**  
Sept. 23, 1972


		Sept. 24, 1972		
		Bid	Asked	Change
7 Day Fix	.....	5 5/8	5 7/8	-1/8
One Month	.....	5 5/16	5 7/16	+2/16
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year, was a success and would be extended to other nations.

Mr. Messmer disclosed that science ministers from Britain, France and Germany will meet shortly to map out the "European multinational group." Officials

Oct. 17.

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25 1/2	25	0	0	2	21 1/2	21 1/2	25 1/2	25	0	0	2	21 1/2	21 1/2	25 1/2	25	0	0	2	21 1/2	21 1/2	25 1/2
15 1/4	0	AAV Corp	20	13	11 1/2	11 1/2	15 1/4	0	AAV Corp	20	13	11 1/2	11 1/2	15 1/4	0	AAV Corp	20	13	11 1/2	11 1/2	15 1/4
15 1/4	0	Aberdeen Port	13	13	13	13	15 1/4	0	Aberdeen Port	13	13	13	13	15 1/4	0	Aberdeen Port	13	13	13	13	15 1/4
15 1/4	0	Academy Sports	13	13	13	13	15 1/4	0	Academy Sports	13	13	13	13	15 1/4	0	Academy Sports	13	13	13	13	15 1/4
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15 1/4	0	Aero Pk	13</																		

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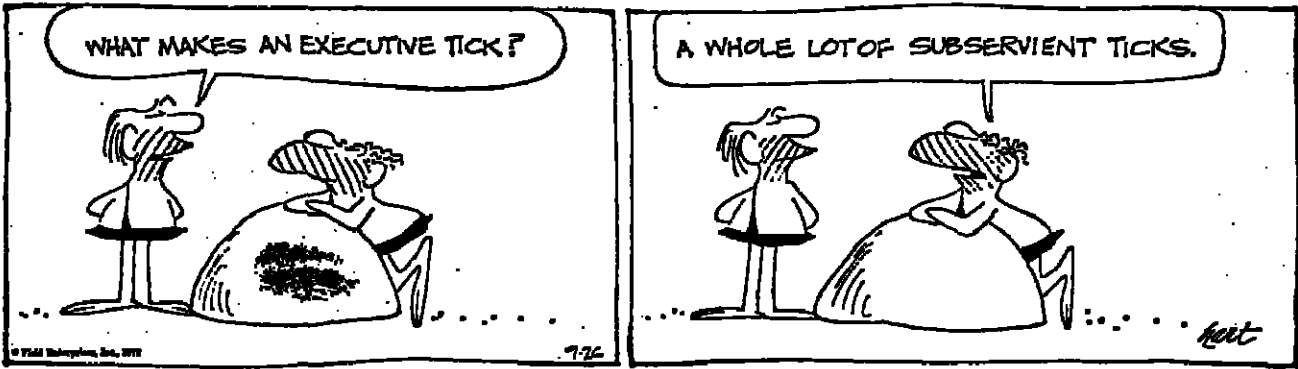
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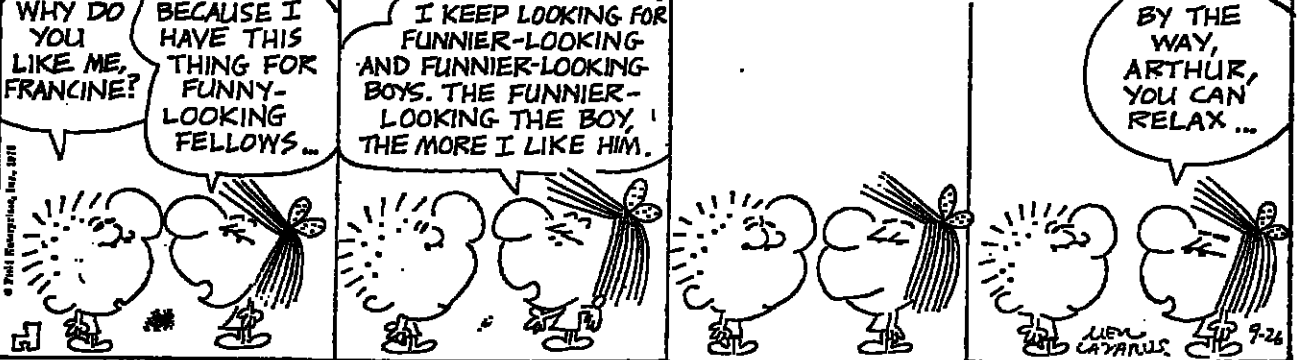
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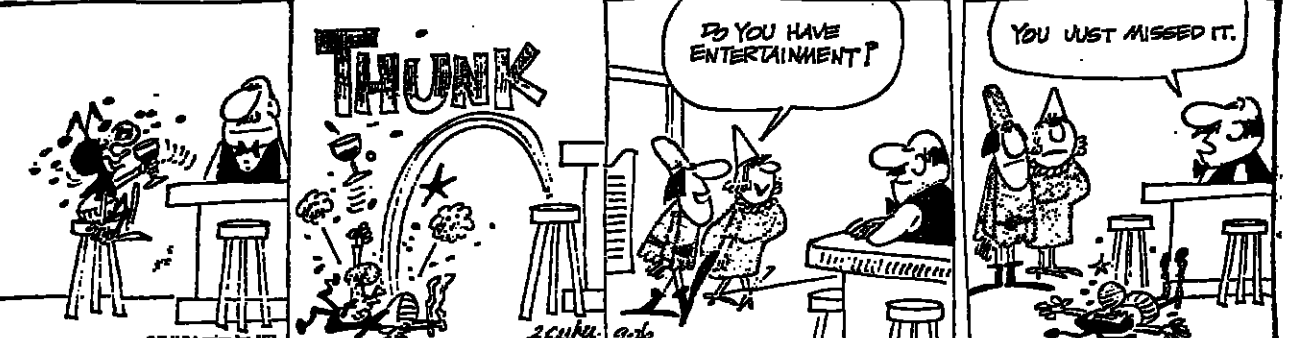
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BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

The normal opening lead of a small club, while apparently giving away a trick, resulted in the defeat of a slam which with any other lead would have succeeded.

North-South were using the Precision system. One club was artificial, showing 16 points or more. The two-diamond response showed eight or more points and five or more diamonds. Two spades and three hearts were natural bids, and North used Blackwood to reach six hearts.

The slam is slightly optimistic, but will apparently succeed as the cards lie. Declarer's normal play is to cash the two high trumps and when the queen does not fall he will have to bring home the diamond suit without loss.

The correct technique is to play the king first and then lead the jack, intending to finesse if it is not covered. This line will produce five diamond tricks any time East has the queen with no more than three other diamonds, and also if West has the singleton queen.

But the situation changed when West made the normal opening lead of a small club, the only suit that had not been bid naturally. Dummy's queen won the first trick and declarer's chances, looking only at the North-South cards, had improved considerably.

Rather than rely on the risky diamond finesse, he could now discard one of dummy's diamonds on the club ace and trump a diamond in dummy. All he needed was a normal three-two diamond break.

After cashing the two high trumps, declarer took the diamond king and led a diamond to the ace. West trumped this with the heart queen and returned the king of clubs. Declarer won in the club hand, discarding a diamond as planned from dummy. Now he was able to establish his diamonds by ruffing twice in dummy, but he had no way to dispose of the club ten and West won the setting trick with his jack.

With any other lead, South would have made the slam.

WEST (D)		EAST	
♠ A J 7 4 3	♥ K 5 2	♠ K 5 2	♥ 10 7
♦ K J 5	♣ Q	♦ Q 8 7 4	♣ 9 8 6 2
SOUTH		NORTH	
♠ 9	♥ J 9 8 6	♠ A 10 8 3 2	♥ A 10 4
♦ 9	♣ A 10 4	♦ 9	♣ 9 8 6 2

Both sides were vulnerable.

The bidding:

North	East	South	West
1 ♠	Pass	2 ♠	Pass
2 ♠	Pass	3 ♠	Pass
4 N.T.	Pass	5 ♠	Pass
6 ♠	Pass	Pass	Pass

West led the club five.

DENNIS THE MENACE



**JUMBLE**—that scrambled word game.

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

TIDEF

BOMUC

REBUPS

FLAGDY

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here.

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

WHAT SHOES OFTEN ARE, AFTER BEING BOUGHT.

Yesterday's Jumble: BOGUS FOYER TAWDRY BEFORE

Answers: Sounds like this crook isn't in danger—A SAFE ROBBER

BOOKS

**WHERE THE WASTELAND ENDS**  
*Politics and Transcendence in Post-Industrial Society*

By Theodore Roszak. Doubleday. 492 pp. \$10.  
(Second in a two-part review)

Reviewed by Anatole Broyard

IN yesterday's review of the first half of "Where the Wasteland Ends" we found the religious impulse exiled from post-industrial culture, the intellect divorced from our "visionary power" and energies of transcendence. The fate of the soul, said Mr. Roszak, is the fate of the social order, and only a religious renewal—in his special sense—will generate our next politics and perhaps the final radicalism of our society. The sensibility that accompanies technological competence lacks both the tragic dimension and the regenerative imagination that could save us from the feeling of nihilism and absurdity that has labeled ours the Age of Anxiety and the Age of Longing.

Without rapture or participation, what the author calls "secularism"—the arch-enemy of transcendence—can only be functional. Science, as he puts it, has become our religion simply because we cannot see around it. We have been fed the prestige of the infinite—to use Santayana's phrase—in place of the experience of nature.

In the second half of his book, Mr. Roszak points out that romanticism—the arch-enemy of science—has progressively been dismissed as a form of "emotional indigestion." Sometimes the charge, he admits, is justified: "So much genius flawed by so much banality." But he insists that romanticism's sense of life redeems its puerile historicism. It struggles to save the reality of experience from evaporating into a starvation diet of theoretical abstraction or disintegrating into a chaos of bare, empirical fact.

Romanticism, the book argues, is a critical counterpoint to the empirical advance of science. Not only in the laboratories, but also in the Christian church, as well, its typical enthusiasm for things has always been regarded as a form of heresy. For whatever Christianity had borrowed from Judaism, it had left behind "the lyric spirit of prophecy, preferring desecrated theological discourse."

The lid is clamped on so tight, says the author, that the dark side of the mind—the landscape of "romanticism"—only by way of negative definition, in the word unconscious.

Mr. Roszak heroically makes his way through the prophetic poems to show us how much William Blake knew, already, of our predicament. Turning to Wordsworth, he says that he felt the "speaking presence" of nature more keenly than most, that his poetry was "an archaic cry of consciousness." Of Goethe, the author remarks that he was so faithful to the idea of the natural that he even resisted spectacles when his eyes grew dim. In his Ur-Phänomen, or deep-down phenomenon, Goethe confirmed Mr. Roszak's presentiment that "myself is truth's dancer, partner."

Poetry, in the author's definition, is "the therapeutic subversion of language by language; it is language doctoring its own worse disease of literalism with the medicine of symbolic play."

Unlike our anesthetized urbanites, pagan or primitive people, see reality as polyphonic, full overtones, counterpoints and ronanance. Both Marthe Grain and Ida Roth, in her structu integration therapy, have m "extensive explorations of grational dynamics within ( body," which scientific empiric has ignored. Coming back Goethe, the author says that, him, a plant was not merr a plant but "a choreography, symbolic gestures."

In a healthy culture, the bo content, invention would proly be indistinguishable fr art and ritual and technologic progress would be simultaneous, a deepening of religious co sciousness. The invention of ag culture, for example, was a ri joining of technique and relig of fertility rites, rain dances at crop rotation. A tool was origi ly an elaborately symbolized, highly decorated art object, us by those for whom work was a bore or a burden, but a fo of prayer. Today, the author s, this spirit being reborn in t, handicrafts of the "tribes" a, communes now blossoming over the country.

We are prisoners, he says, literal surfaces, educating c young largely through letters a numbers. But the basis of learning is what Ivan Ilyich d covered in Tolstoi: great str; that every logical premise—in case, that "all men are mortal" has an experience attached to it. Death lurks beneath this p ticular piece of logic—his own death.

Mr. Roszak feels that we can best reassemble ourselves by setting our minds "unapologetically "fire." And we must go back to nature, flee the cities, which few are interested in saving because they are more cage than home congenial only to intellectuals and merchants.

Of course, he says, many of the current communal experiment in living will fail, but wisdom can grow out of failure and failure can be a moral victo; too. Our new religion, supporte by the same dissenters, must be a subversive force: in Buddha words, "a turning point in th deepest seat of consciousness. Mr. Roszak suggests also that our artists relent at least from the Grand Guignol of their nihilism where "the repressed collectiv unconscious of our culture is being turned inside out before our eyes."

There is enough inspiration and provocation in "Where the Wasteland Ends" to fuel a thousand seminars in contemporary civilization... enough eloquence to make each reader feel in his whole self, as well as in his re-generated "sacramental consciousness," the truth of its message. Few of us will find cause for "starry, though, in Mr. Roszak's final, gentle suggestion: "There is nothing to do, nowhere to get. We need only stand still in the light."

Mr. Broyard is a book reviewer for The New York Times.

CROSSWORD

By Will Weng

- |  |                             |
|--|-----------------------------|
| <b>ACROSS</b>                          | <b>DOWN</b>                 |
| 1 Chica or Raton                       | 44 Extremely foolish        |
| 5 Verrazano et al.                     | 45 Social division          |
| 10 Room in Sevilla                     | 46 Celestial handle         |
| 14 Bank transaction                    | 50 Beckett title            |
| 15 Kind of film or light               | 56 Gaelic                   |
| 16 Sid lift                            | 57 Baller's Tallchief       |
| 17 Wave: Fr.                           | 58 Small group              |
| 18 "Comin' from the wing and a prayer" | 59 The same: Lat.           |
| 19 One of the Oranges                  | 60 Con                      |
| 20 Odets title                         | 61 Overture subject         |
| 23 "I forgot we..."                    | 62 Jonson and Gunn          |
| 24 Jousts                              | 63 Cap on the Rhine         |
| 25 High-tea features                   | 64 French river             |
| 29 Vic                                 |                             |
| 30 Roman trees                         |                             |
| 31 Sit on the dais                     |                             |
| 32 Study course                        |                             |
| 36 Call it                             |                             |
| 38 Nobel physicist                     |                             |
| 40 Halloween wear                      |                             |
| 42 Phoenician city                     |                             |
| 43 Yankee affirmative                  |                             |
|  | 47 Mrs. Chaplin             |
|  | 48 Moslem judge             |
|  | 49 Dill herb                |
|  | 50 Book stiffeners          |
|  | 51 Engine warnings          |
|  | 52 Airborne                 |
|  | 53 Talco                    |
|  | 54 Frightens                |
|  | 55 Basic industry           |
|  | 56 Behind, shipwise         |
|  | 57 Shows stamina            |
|  | 58 Affected                 |
|  | 59 De la Cité et al.        |
|  | 60 Bath, e.g.               |
|  | 61 About Abbr.              |
|  | 62 Crimefighter of TV       |
|  | 63 Scrap                    |
|  | 64 Bakery product           |
|  | 65 Fleur-de-lis             |
|  | 66 Art movement             |
|  | 67 Wares of                 |
|  | 68 Fairy royalty            |
|  | 69 Baseball figure          |
|  | 70 Feminine suffix          |
|  | 71 Egyptian month           |
|  | 72 Nylon nemesis            |
|  | 73 "... and ransom captive" |
|  | 74 Steamoon: Sp.            |
|  | 75 Up and doing             |
|  | 76 News filters             |
|  | 77 Hair styles              |
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|  | 79 Spouse, in Leipzig       |
|  | 80 Vico da                  |
|  | 81 Kleenex                  |
|  | 82 Between zvel and vier    |
|  | 83 Painter's media          |
|  | 84 Lacquered metal          |

